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It is idle to talk about luck, fortune or fate; these words derive from the childhood of the race; they have historical interest, but they have no moral value today. No one can hide behind them or bring them into court as competent witnesses on his behalf. It is wise to face the ultimate truth which must sooner or later confront us: we must sooner or later die, and are the masters of our own fate and fortunes.
—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Start Right.
If the advocates of a municipal electric plant had taken the advice of The Times-Dispatch, they would have saved themselves much unnecessary exertion and the sting of defeat. The Dabney plan was good, but the Passenger and Power offer was better. As soon as that offer was made, The Times-Dispatch urged the Council to accept that part of it which provided for an investigation by three disinterested experts, in order to ascertain what would be the cost of erecting and operating a municipal plant. The Council would then have been in position to decide intelligently whether it would be better to erect a plant or accept the further offer of the Passenger and Power Company to furnish electricity at a price as low as the city could make it at its own plant. But the advocates of a municipal plant would not listen to compromise. They tabled the offer of the Passenger and Power Company and determined to push their own measure through without giving the other proposal any consideration whatever. As a consequence their measure was defeated, and should have been. It appeared that their main purpose was to build another municipal plant, that municipal operation might be extended. It is significant, too, that some of those who were most earnest in their endeavors in behalf of a municipal electric plant were leaders in the movement to increase salaries.

The Dabney ordinance having been defeated, let the Council now start over again, and start right. Take up the Passenger and Power Company's proposal to investigate. Find out precisely what it would cost to erect a city plant, and then what it would cost to generate electricity at such a plant. Then, if the price be favorable, hold the Passenger and Power Company to its offer and make a contract to purchase electrical power at the cost ascertained by the experts.

If the Passenger and Power Company will not stand by its offer; if it tries to dodge, dicker, delay, or back down, then go ahead with the municipal plant. It is a business proposition. If we can buy electricity as cheaply as we can make it, what's the sense in erecting a plant? If we can make it considerably cheaper than we can buy it, the argument in favor of a city plant is sound.

Change of View.
Close readers of newspapers will note a modification of the feeling of hostility towards the railroads. Discussion has brought light, and the people and their representatives in legislative bodies are beginning to see that it would be suicidal to pursue a policy to the railroads that would impair their usefulness.

Senator Buxton, of the North Carolina Legislature, recently stated that while several extreme measures had been introduced in that body, no harsh or unreasonable bills would be passed. More recently a bill before the South Carolina Legislature reducing passenger rates on railroads to two and a half cents a mile was killed in the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to fourteen.

A bill is now pending before the Pennsylvania Legislature fixing a maximum rate of two cents a mile for passenger traffic, but the Philadelphia Ledger, one of the most conservative newspapers in the State, is opposing the bill on the ground that it would be against the interest of the traveling public. The Ledger quotes President Baer, of the Reading Road, as having said that the passenger business is, on the whole, already conducted at a lower rate than two cents a mile. Of the total passenger receipts, 65 per cent. is from tickets sold either at two or under two cents a mile, and 42 per cent. of the receipts comes from passengers who pay less than two cents a mile. Of the actual travel, 10 per cent. ride at the rate of two cents a mile and 73 per cent. at a lower rate than two cents a mile.

It is probable that nine-tenths of our readers would say at a rough guess that a flat rate of two cents in Virginia would be of benefit to everybody. In point of fact, such a rate would work a great hardship to many travelers. For example, there are many persons who live outside of Richmond and do business in this city. They go back and forth every day, but some could not afford to do so if they paid as much as two cents a mile. In most cases of this sort the rate is very much less. The distance between Richmond and Petersburg is twenty-three miles, yet a hundred-trip ticket can be purchased for \$27, which is not much more than one cent a mile. The distance between Richmond and Beaver Dam is forty miles, yet twenty-four round-trip tickets are sold between these points for \$11. If seventy-two round-trip tickets are purchased, the rate is reduced to less than a cent a mile.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac sells a fifty-trip family ticket between Ashland and Richmond for \$10, which is a fraction over one cent a mile. It sells an annual ticket between Richmond and Ashland for \$50. This entitles the holder to ride between these two points as often as he likes. If the holder of such a ticket rides back and forth every day his railroad fare will be less than half a cent a mile.

It does not follow that a maximum two-cent rate in Virginia would mean that these commutation tickets would be withdrawn. We are assured that in some cases, at least, they would not be withdrawn. But the "facts and figures" are interesting, as showing that if the railroads of Virginia should establish an invariable rate of two cents a mile for all classes of travel, there would be a great deal of hard kicking.

There are two sides to every question—even a railroad question.

The Press and the Negro.
Elsewhere we publish a communication from Rev. Z. D. Lewis, colored, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, in which he speaks kindly of an article which recently appeared in The Times-Dispatch. Our article was based on the funeral of a respected colored woman, which took place Sunday morning and was attended by a number of her white friends. We are glad that our correspondent agrees with The Times-Dispatch that it was a valuable object lesson. We are also glad that he agrees with us in saying that the good negroes do not make the race problem in the South. The bad negroes, and they only, make the problem, and they hurt the black race more than they hurt the white race. Our correspondent is quite right in saying that the drunken, shiftless, criminal class of blacks are as so many handicaps to the progress of the negro race, and it is the part of wisdom for the good blacks to reduce that class to the minimum.

As for the conduct of the white press, our correspondent can point to no article in the columns of this paper that was written in any spirit of spite or ill-will toward the negro race. He can point to no expression meant to discourage the negro who desires to be good and progressive. We have been frank. We have treated the situation as it is. We have not held out false hopes to the black man. But we have insisted that the negro children be educated at the public expense; we have urged that the negro be protected in all his lawful rights; we have said time and again that there is a place here for the good negro, and that every negro will have all the respect he deserves.

We have seen no reason to change that view. We are not afraid of the good negro, no matter how well educated, how rich and prosperous he may be. We insist that the good negroes do not make a race problem; we feel sure that they never will.

Bryan or Bust.
Some of our Democratic contemporaries seem to accept it as a foregone conclusion that we shall have Bryan and defeat again in 1908. The Fredericksburg Star says:

"Savoyard, one of the keenest observers of political events in the country and a writer of note, draws a striking word picture of what Bryanism has done for the Democratic party in the last fourteen years. If William Jennings Bryan had done in that time what Napoleon Bonaparte did for France, even had the end been as disastrous as Waterloo, the glories of the past would have been compensation for the bitterness of the end. But Bryan has been a leader whose generalship has never spelled but one word and that word—defeat. He has never shown any capacity to win a battle and he fails to improve in spite of experience."

"The Democratic party is going to repeat its mistakes, and Bryan will again in 1908 be the generalissimo. What will follow?"

The New York World publishes the following from a Durham (N. C.) correspondent:

"We have a paper in this bustling town called the Morning Herald. The editor writes paragraphs that are centric shots ringing the bell every time. Here is one in to-day's paper: 'It seems to be pretty certain that Mr. Bryan will be the candidate, and it is also just about as certain that this will be the end of the party.' 'It does look as though the colored

couldn't stand it more than three times. Nationally speaking, he is the man of the hour.'"

We believe that thousands of Democrats in both Virginia and North Carolina hold the same view; yet if you talk of another candidate they say, "What's the use? Bryan's going to be nominated. The thing has been settled, and to bring out another candidate is only to lead a lamb to the sacrifice."

It is a peculiar situation.

New York and the Torrens System.
A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to secure the adoption of the Torrens land registry system in that State. The New York Times, supporting the bill, and in the course of an editorial article on the subject, says:

"The benefit lies in the finality of the certificate. The danger lies in the possible failure to ascertain and settle all claims, but this in practice is found not to be so. The title is not weighed against the very great utility of an undisputed, indisputable, registered and certified title. Practically under this system the State undertakes to make somewhat the same guaranty as is now made by the title guaranty companies, the result of which the latter do not hesitate to insure for an adequate premium. In the proposed law a payment of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on the value of the property involved is charged corresponding to this premium."

"There is hardly room for difference of opinion as to the great value of the objects sought by this system. Undoubtedly the details of the bill should very carefully be considered, but this is bound to be done. A workable plan for putting the titles to real estate on practically the same footing as securities would be very desirable to all classes, and most of all to the owners of small homes, whose number cannot be too great."

New York is a progressive State, and it will be strange if after examining the Torrens system it is not adopted. We shall watch the outcome with interest.

The Norfolk Landmark is the most provoking paper—as Shakespeare would say. We did not say "once correct all ways correct." Times change and mode of speech changes with them. But if a noun used in general use was once used "collective in the singular," it is not straining a point to say that it is allowable to use it "collective in the singular" now. However, we have no hope of reaching an agreement with the Landmark, and have decided to refer the whole subject—basket and all—to The Hague. In the meantime a valentine to the Landmark for its sweet assurances.

A considerable portion of India's 300,000,000 people, says the Sacramento Union, work for an average annual wage of \$13.66. But the law of compensation also works in India. Probably the automobile mortality rate is absurdly low over there.

According to the Washington Herald, a forked streak of presidential lightning is now playing about the head of Senator Knox. In a case of this sort, the alert Mr. Fairbanks can safely be relied upon to perform the duties of a lightning-rod.

White deer are quite common in the West branch Valley of Pennsylvania. This would be an ideal sporting-ground for Senator Tillman, inasmuch as he would hardly care to be found hunting for the black ones.

Dr. B. D. Evans asserts positively that Thaw showed "a fulminating condition of mental unsoundness." Many people had thought that Thaw was crazy, but no one had dreamed that it was as bad as that.

It is reported that Lawyer Delmas has tried a criminal case before in sixteen years. If he wins this one, there will doubtless be enough Thaw money floating about to make it unnecessary for him ever to try another one.

The New York Post editorially refers to "our immutable climate." They may have that kind in New York, but down here we have a brand which can mule like anything while you look at it.

The Japanese problem is now believed to be near adjustment. Captain Hobson, however, stands sternly aloof, haughtily refusing to do his wire mark and chest-protection.

The suspicion is gaining ground that, even after giving away \$2,000,000, Mr. Rockefeller still has something by for the life insurance premiums.

A West Virginia legislator has introduced a bill requiring that all natural gas be kept in the State. Congress please note.

The alienists have discovered evidences of a depression in Harry Thaw's head. There is doubtless a good-sized one in his heart, also.

"A Great Day in Michigan," says a headline. But of course it wasn't the Chancellor.

Three New Yorkers met violent deaths in the Lenox Hall Calnie!

The Ohio State Journal has an article on "The Theory of Hash." Some one will be setting primes to music next.

The fight of the British women suffragists has now reached the scream, pinch, and hot-pin stage.

"Beware of blended whiskies," says Dr. Wiley. Well, here's looking at 'em, Doc.

If it be true, as reported, that President Castro is "doing well," we merely remark that it is the first time.

Something is badly wrong down Georgia way. All week the peach crop has not been killed.

Senator Bailey knows no convincing reason why he should not organize a Little Amnias Club of his own.

The steamship lines have no block system, but they are accomplishing the same results in another way.

Romance of the Cigar.
Another heartrending tale: An Empress bride of a year ago gave her husband a box of long, long, and sticky looking cigars for a Christmas present. The next morning she looked at the label, and then, with tears in her eyes, said: "I cannot bear to smoke your Christmas present. I will keep them always as a token of your love." His wife was so touched that she went down town and ordered three boxes of the same brand, and had them charged to her husband. When she gave them to him, she said, "Here dear, these are not a Christmas present. Smoke them and enjoy them."—Topeka State Journal.

Rhymes for To-Day.
Which Shall Be First?
SO YOU would name for the honored place
On the Dead Men's Gallery shelves
The many who make in the hot, mad race
The uttermost out of themselves?
Well, once on a day my lamp has flared
And dimly let me see:
And dip my flag to the few who've cared
To make the most out of Me?
Shouldn't I hold one now long zone
Far, far beyond the rest,
Because of the ways in her brief sweet days
She held me to my best?
Shouldn't I love the Self forgot,
When my lamp flares up to see?
Care most for the heart who makes its part
To make the most out of Me?
I think it is naught that a man has wrought
To power and fame and profit,
How can his reward pass this, O Lord:
That he made the most of himself!
So, then, the great prize, whatever it lies,
Let the great prize be to see
That a soul's first-act is to bring the best
Out of some one else, like Me.
H. S. H.

MEMORIES.
Blossoms—Is this an unusual winter?
Drover—Must be; all the winters that were just like this were more so.—New York Sun.

Attitude of Benevolence.
Ho—Therapologists locate benevolence exactly at the top of the head.
Jude—The far from the pocketbook as possible.—Jude.

The Acceptable Time.
"I am just growing young, Lovett, to the girl of the hour, and I have made every time I think of it \$10 I lost to-day. I certainly feel as if I'd like to have some one else's time."—Philadelphia Press.

The Lesser Responsibility.
Glady—I am going to buy an automobile, and I want you to go along and help me select one.
Coke—Not for me, little girl. Why, I even wouldn't pick you out a husband.—Puck.

A Pillar.
"Do you regard that man as one of the pillars of society?"
Cox—Answered Miss Cayenne: "but he is one of those pillars that serve for ornamentation and do not hold anything up."—Washington Star.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.
The Cottonwood Crusade.
Success to the war that is being waged on cottonwood trees in Richmond, Norfolk and other places. Besides the injurious effect on their roots, the tree is not desirable for purposes of shade. It is one of the latest of trees to put forth foliage. It sheds its leaves pretty early in the autumn season, and it is bare long before the hot weather is gone. It is very brittle and easily broken by a strong wind. It is a trouble and an endangering pedestrians. The Index-Appeal is an ardent advocate of tree-planting along public thoroughfares, but it is not a fanatical admirer of the cottonwood. It is the best of the blazing sun than to take the risk of cottonwood trees.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Out of His Own Mouth.
There is no use in investigating State Lotteries, says a correspondent; there is no need for further details; there is no cause for suspension of judgment. Out of his own mouth he has proved himself unfit for the position of State Lotteries, and he ought to be discharged, whether he "resigns" or not. Virginia should not compromise with him. The principle is the thing.—Norfolk Landmark.

Mr. Kennedy's Ability.
That the facts developed in evidence before the legislative committee has raised grave doubts concerning the wisdom and merit of Mr. Kennedy's policy in purchasing bonds for the State is a conclusion that need not be questioned; and upon the surface these doubts are of such a nature that they lead to the belief that the present Legislature is the satisfactory discharge of his duty, and that the State is better off for the possession of the public's confidence, and the earnest co-operation and good will of his subordinates, neither of which he now enjoys.—Richmond News.

An Estimate of Roosevelt.
The Virginian-Pilot is not of that class of unscrupulous writers who represent Roosevelt as a supernaturally brave, nor as incomparably patriotic. It credits him with those qualities which are the result of a high character, and it is not the least of his credit that he is a man of the average of the better class of American citizens. It estimates his proclivities as a politician to be far higher than his character as a man, and it thinks his promises of reform bear the relation to the amount of fulfillment that the voice of a bullfrogs holds to his size.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Legislators and Legislation.
The State of Indiana, with a record of about one hundred thousand divorces in twenty years, now proposes to tax all backsliders in the State with the indirect object of compelling matrimonial alliances.
This is in keeping with a lot of other silly legislation regularly foisted upon this State by the Legislature. It is the duty of the Legislature to make do something to earn their money, even if it is the disregard of sense or reason.—Kosonko Times.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
Printed musical notes were first used in 1473.
The cost of living is still increasing in German cities at an alarming rate.
New South Wales paid \$2,500,000 in four years in bounties for rabbits.
Alaska has thirteen newspapers, Arizona six-thirty, New York the largest number—1,347.
The average daily transactions of the New York Clearing House make a grand total of \$55,971,688.
"Abstemious" and "facetious" are the only words in English having the vowels in their order.
In 1912 people died of the plague at Constantinople, where a hundred died in a week. In all, 114,000 perished.
Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms. She has received over half a million immigrants since the war.
The Salvation Army is established in fifty-two countries and colonies, and preaches the gospel in thirty-one languages.
Zola derived his name from Zolla, which means a clod of earth, and he was proud of this derivation.
Though Spooner, Parker and Tillman have jangled at one another in the Senate chamber, they are charming on the outside, and fond of exchanging stories.
Mrs. Yawna Williams, who accompanies Charles Yawna to this country, is the best-dressed woman in England.
Leroy Hillman, of Indianapolis, twenty-seven years old, is the youngest captain in the United States Army. He is now on duty at the arsenal in Fort Island, Ill.
The Sultan of Turkey is one of the most enthusiastic chess-players in Europe. He will play the game for hours without intermission.
Miss Victoria de Maltigny will lecture before American universities in the Spring. Her lecture will be the first woman lecturer to appear at Yale.
There are 10,000,000 American women doing housework. They employ 1,500,000 servants and waiters look after the wants of the remaining 6,999,000 families in this country.

AMUSEMENTS.
Academy of Music.—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
Bijou Theatre.—"Lena Rivers."
Bostock's—Wild Animal Show.
Idolwood—Skating Rink.
At the Academy.
"The Rogers Brothers in Ireland," one of the greatest of the musical comedies of the present day, after having achieved a run of 30 performances in New York and more than half as long in Philadelphia, will be seen at the Academy to-night. Gus and Max, who are at the head of the big company, are comedians of infinite resources and great experience. They are genuinely funny, apparently because they cannot help being so. The comedy is not in the least life and action, vivacity and melody. The fun is constant and the songs are of the most attractive variety. It is a promise that the complete original production and the original ideal cast will be presented.
The demand for "The Clansman" has become so great that no less than three companies have been organized to fill it. Managers all over the country are bidding for the attraction. The "Clansman" offered would suffice for a ten-years' continuous run. The Academy has succeeded in obtaining the original production and company for a return engagement at Richmond and Petersburg. There will be a matinee each day.
The remarkable play, "The Squaw Man," which will be seen for the first time at the Academy on next Monday, Tuesday and night, is equipped with a notable cast, comprising such pre-eminent excellent players as Henry Jewett, Brandon Hurst, J. H. Colville, John Harrington, John Cartwright, Milton Sills, and the Buchannans, Logan Paul and A. W. Ellis.
One of the interesting and auspicious bookings for the Academy in the very near future is the forthcoming production of "The Hunted Man," the stirring romantic play, "I Were King," which will shortly be offered for a very brief engagement in this city. The star of the piece is Lester Loneragan, who has achieved an undoubted and pronounced success in the role created by E. H. Sothern.
At the Bijou.
Mr. P. Aug. Anderson, in "The Curse of Drink," Charles E. Blaney's temperance play, will be seen at the Bijou next week. There are many new and original features and incidents, and some of the players are really notable. As is always the case with a Blaney production, the scenic effects play a most important part. Included in the play is a railroad scene, which shows a locomotive at full speed. In the scene young Brownman, as the sweetheart from being ground to death beneath the wheels of an engine which is being driven by her father. The different scenes of "The Curse of Drink" are laid in the office of a railroad president, in a "Barrel House," in a railway roundhouse, in a saloon, in a railroad, and in the home of Bill Sanford. The scenic investiture is a very handsome one, and included in the company are such artists as P. Aug. Anderson, Will Clifton, Thomas M. Kennedy, George W. Kerr, Henry P. Nelson, Carl Gath, W. C. McKenna, Tommy Herlick, James H. Kerr, Mildred Hyland, Emma Gath, Baby Minor, and the Electric Comedy Four.
Lively Times at Bostock's.
Gould and Doc, the unassuming tiger and the good-natured bear, are the big drawing cards this week in Bostock's Wild Animal Arena. They are very different types of animals, yet each

is interesting, entertaining or amusing in its own natural way. Gould is a tiger, and as a tiger he is a lion. He leaves his den until he is returned. Not an act does he go through without putting up fierce resistance, and the way his trainer, Joya, exposes himself and openly defies this tiger is such to make a man's heart tremble with fear for the daring trainer.
"Doc" is probably far more powerful than the tiger, and at all times is in a position to make a man's heart tremble with fear for the daring trainer. He is a bear, and as a bear he is a lion. He leaves his den until he is returned. Not an act does he go through without putting up fierce resistance, and the way his trainer, Joya, exposes himself and openly defies this bear is such to make a man's heart tremble with fear for the daring trainer.
Gould and his three troublous lions, Baltimore, Denver and Cascar, are always intensely interesting, and at all times are in a position to make a man's heart tremble with fear for the daring trainer. He is a bear, and as a bear he is a lion. He leaves his den until he is returned. Not an act does he go through without putting up fierce resistance, and the way his trainer, Joya, exposes himself and openly defies this bear is such to make a man's heart tremble with fear for the daring trainer.
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